



CALL FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

Funded by the European Union within the framework of the project “Promoting Migration Governance in Zimbabwe”

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) with funding support from the European Union under the 11th European Development Fund is implementing the Promoting Migration Governance in Zimbabwe (PMGZ) Project. The project has one an overall objective, two specific objectives and four result areas, as follows:

Overall Objective:	
To contribute to the establishment of a migration governance framework (Policy, institutional and legislative) in Zimbabwe in Zimbabwe that supports State actors to manage migration in dialogue with non-state actors and in a migrant centred, gender sensitive, rights based and development oriented manner	
Specific Objectives	Result Areas
To achieve strengthened institutional capacity and adoption of a coherent and gender sensitive policy and legislative framework for a comprehensive approach to migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened institutional capacity for the coordination of migration management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherent and gender sensitive migration management policy framework in place
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced protection of migrant rights through improved legislation
To achieve enhanced participation and contribution of Zimbabwean women and men in the Diaspora in national development initiatives, including engagement with the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved modalities for dialogue and engagement with diaspora

The International Organization for Migration is pleased to announce this call for papers on migration policy thematic areas which is within the framework of an EU funded project to promote better management of migration in Zimbabwe. IOM recognizes that research has an important part to play in the successful implementation of the project hence, the need for a national research conference which will feature presentation and publication of cutting-edge research on Zimbabwe migration issues.

The objective of this Call for Papers is to support evidence based migration policy development and programmatic actions and to increase the knowledge base and understanding of the factors shaping the current migration context in Zimbabwe through Migration Research and production of migration policy briefs.

According to the 2009 Migration Profile, which was developed with the support of IOM, Zimbabwe faces a number of migration challenges, including significant brain drain and irregular immigration and emigration flows. Zimbabweans are also involved in cross border trade and various dimensions of labour migration with neighbouring countries in the region as well as across international borders. Zimbabwe is a source, destination, and transit countries for irregular migrants, asylum seekers, undocumented labor migrants, unaccompanied migrant children (UMC), and victims of trafficking, among others. Coupled

with the ever growing trend of cross-border mobility, and the need to combat transnational criminality including people smuggling and trafficking in persons, there is need to improve border management systems in order to enhance the GoZ response to these migration management challenges.

In response to these challenges the Government of Zimbabwe and IOM have collaborated on sector specific initiatives to strengthen Zimbabwe's capacity for effective migration management. International migration has grown in scope, magnitude, complexity and impact to become a key defining feature in Zimbabwe over the past two decades. There is a growing and shared consensus that indeed effective migration management is an essential element of overall good governance, which is increasingly recognized as an essential foundation for sustainable development. In response to the growing challenge of human trafficking¹ in Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with IOM and UNODC spearheaded the development and enactment of the Trafficking in Persons Act. Administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the TiP Act criminalises human trafficking in Zimbabwe. Among others, the TiP Act provides for the establishment of a TiP Inter Ministerial Committee and the development of TiP National Plan of Action (NAPLAC), establishment of safe homes for victims of trafficking and provides for extra territorial jurisdiction among others.

In response to the emigration of nationals to foreign countries, literature also shows that consideration and recognition of the diaspora as a national asset is certainly not a new phenomenon. Both developing and developed countries across the continents are implementing a range of diaspora engagement and mobilization strategies. Cases in point include Ethiopia, Ghana, Zambia, India, Philippines, Bangladesh, New Zealand, Scotland, Canada, Australia, Singapore, Israel, and Ireland to name but a few. Boyle and Kitchin (2008) define a diaspora strategy as an explicit and systematic policy initiative or series of policy initiatives aimed at developing and managing relationships between homelands and diaspora populations. Whilst many such diaspora strategies have been enacted recently and thus quite difficult to evaluate, there is a general recognition that the mere existence of diaspora policy and institutional framework is not a sufficient condition for successful diaspora engagement, participation and contribution to national development. Literature also points that there remains a wide gap between the promise and delivery of diaspora contributions. The Migration Policy Institute notes that whilst some diaspora initiatives are quite innovative and many show promise, a closer look at these efforts suggests that translating the diaspora promise into reality is more easily said than done. In such cases, the diaspora strategies remain essentially 'paper schemes', far from being truly effective policies and programs that can actually make a difference.

However, the capacity of the Government to comprehensively manage these migration issues, so as to mitigate their negative aspects and enhance their positive impact, has been constrained by the lack of adequate data and analysis of the nature and extent of factors driving migration is further limiting the

¹ Indications have shown that Zimbabwe is a source, transit and destination country for victims of trafficking in persons.

ability of the Government to devise appropriate policies and programmes focusing on the management of migration for national benefit (IOM, 2009)²

In view of the foregoing, the project seeks to support the development of migration policy briefs that aims at forging a linkage between empirical analysis and contemporary theories in various aspects of migration, based on theoretical reflection and how this can be applied by institutions of government, policy gatekeepers and other development actors to improve specific sectoral and overall management of migration in Zimbabwe. In this regard, IOM invites suitably qualified and experienced academics from tertiary institutions to undertake research and produce migration policy briefs³ on the current themes and dynamics in the migration landscape in Zimbabwe today, particularly those in the following areas:

1. Policy Oriented Research and Development of a Migration Policy Brief on Reaping the Zimbabwe Diaspora Dividend.(2017)

The objectives of this research paper are as follows;

- Undertake a comparative analysis of different diaspora policy/strategies/initiatives, institutional and regulatory frameworks and compile some international best practices on the same,
- Review the diaspora policy, institutional and regulatory framework in Zimbabwe and against international best practices,
- Undertake a mapping and profiling of the Zimbabwean diaspora in terms of their geographic dispersion, skills and academic profiles, willingness to contribute towards national development, sectors of investment interest, investment potential and challenges to diaspora participation in national development among others,
- Review of critical enablers, strategies and initiatives from countries that have successfully reaped the diaspora dividend with a special focus on diaspora investments in Special Economic Zones,
- Undertake sectoral consultations to map and profile segmented investment opportunities in different sectors of the economy;
- Examine the readiness of the public and private sectors and the market in general for diaspora participation in national development,

2. Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Study on Trafficking in Persons in Zimbabwe (2017)

The objectives of this research paper are as follows;

- To provide a comprehensive picture of the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of human trafficking in Zimbabwe
- To provide both quantitative and qualitative information data in order to better understand the

²http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mp_zimbabwe.pdf

³ A policy brief is a document which outlines the rationale for choosing a particular policy alternative or course of action in a current policy debate and it is aimed at government policy makers and others who are interested in formulating or influencing policy.

attitudes and perceptions of human trafficking.

- To understand both the scale of migration in its target communities, and people's possible exposure to unsafe migration or trafficking.

An Investigation into the status and development prospects of Integrated Border Management in Zimbabwe (2017)

- describe and analyze the interplay between migration, border management, trade facilitation and human mobility in Zimbabwe
- Ascertain the gaps and weaknesses in Zimbabwe's current border management approach by analyzing the current inter-agency, intra-agency and international cross border cooperation status quo as well as the four IBM pillars; Operational, Administration, Regulatory and Information; reflecting on the extent to which IBM is ingrained as a coordinating mechanism;
- Analyze the perspective and involvement of IOM in supporting the IBM approach in Zimbabwe from a critical perspective
- Reflect the state of preparedness of Zimbabwe's border management systems as it moves towards the One Stop Border Post concept for its major border crossing points, to identify the baseline of current capacity and identify development needs and requirements.

Guidelines for Submission of Abstracts

Authors are encouraged to address all of the issues outlined under each theme above.

- Submissions could be theoretical or empirical contributions. Empirical papers should have clearly stated theoretical aims and research questions which will contribute to a broader conceptual argument.
- Format of the abstract should include: Key research question and specific objectives, the method of investigation, key findings and policy implications.
- Interested authors should submit an abstract of 300 words to **fsibanda@iom.int** by the 15th September 2017, indicating authors name and affiliation (organization, institution and department.)
- Authors are requested to include their full names, brief biography, email and physical address
- Successful authors shall be notified by the 30th September 2017
- Final papers must be submitted by the 31st October 2017.

A technical committee will decide on proposal acceptance and authors of selected proposals will be invited to make presentation to the technical working group on Statistics under the National Migration Policy Thematic Areas.

The manuscripts developed from the National Research Conference will be assessed by a panel of experts and selected to be published as a special volume.